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RURAL ECONOMY.

"Way your rich soil,
Doubtless, nature's better blessings pour
On every hand."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

POTATOE PLANTING.

Mr. Editor: I now must beg permission to endorse the account which full follows. I have proved it, therefore I speak with confidence as to the results. In a visit to an excellent agriculturist, I found him cutting his potatoes for seed, and prevailed upon him to select the tops only for planting, the remainder of the potatoe for cuban purposes; he will by this time have taken up the crop, and would he—he is one of your subscribers—inform us of the result.

In my memorandum-book I find these entries:—29th March, planted, this day, fifty pounds weight of the tops of potatoe which had been reserved, while preparing bulbs for cooking for the use of the household, by merely cutting off a thin slice and throwing it in a basket, during the winter, which was placed out of the reach of the frost. 24th September, dug up the potatoes which were raised from the cuttings from the tops of the roots while preparing them for the house; they are uniformly large and fine, particularly clean from sand, and, without exception, the best crop I ever grew; the quantity planted was just fifty pounds, and from them I have this day taken up one ton! But now allow me to turn to the account spoken of above, which is copied from the Agricultural Almanac for 1823, and which is never the worse for keeping.

P. G.

The following improvement in the culture of potatoes, is taken from the American Farmer, and is extracted for the Almanac, not only under a conviction of the reasonableness of the practice, but from actual experience of its verity. Whenever the writer has himself superintended the cutting of his seed potatoe, he has uniformly succeeded in this mode of preparing the seed, but when the persons employed were left to their own government, all the parts of the potatoe were indiscriminately cut and planted; the difference in the crop has evinced the necessity of the farmer's attention to the whole detail of the affair; this branch of the culture is too generally committed to boys or ignorant and careless laborers. The bottom of the potatoe is no better than the starch of grain, intended by nature to nourish the tendrils thrown out in the first efforts of vegetation; the residue rots and perishes in the ground; therefore the practice of preserving it for the use of the household is a saving instead of a waste. By judiciously cutting the bulb, there will be enough of the pabulum for the tendrils or young fibre thrown out by the eye, to subsist upon; indeed, if only the cut containing the eyes were generally used in planting, it is clear that the crop would be most abundant; this practice had been known to, and often proved by me, many years before the account of it in the following extract was seen.

From the American Farmer of the 12th of April, 1822.

A correspondent has requested us to insert the following:—The first year, he says, I cut the potatoe in three pieces, the top, the middle, and the bottom parts, and planted them in three rows. The top plant was three days earlier than the middle plant, and a much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier than the bottom, and a better crop, the bottom producing but a very indifferent crop.

For some seasons past, I have only planted the top eyes, and I may safely say I have the best crop and the driest potatoe in the country. None need be deterred from this plan on the ground of waste, for after the top is cut off, the remainder keeps better and longer fit for use than if the potatoe were preserved entire; and as a proof of this, lay a whole potatoe on the ground, or in any exposed place, and it will show that the top plants grow and are many inches in length before there is any growth from the bottom.

P. S. If housekeepers in towns were to preserve the cuttings of the tops of their potatoe during winter, and preserve them as above, there would be more than sufficient to plant all the country, without the cost of a single cent for seed!

This has been discovered in New Hampshire at the base of the White Mountains, in erg so pure as to yield from 40 to 50 per cent.

The Mississippi Union Bank had a capital of \$15,000,000. Of the assets \$2,000,000 are returned "unavailable resources." This comes from advancing on cotton, on most of which the Bank lost 82% per cent.

AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND BETTER REGULATION OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the net annual income of the Literary Fund, (exclusive of monies arising from the sale of Swamp Lands,) shall annually be distributed among the several counties of this state, in the ratio of their federal population, to be ascertained by the census next preceding such distribution.

2. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties which voted for "schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, entitle "an act to divide the counties into school districts, and for other purposes," at the first term which shall be held after the first day of January, in each and every year, or at the succeeding term of said court, a majority of the justices of the peace of said county being present, the said court shall appoint not less than five, nor more than ten, superintendents of common schools, who shall hold their appointments for one year, and until others are chosen.

3. Be it further enacted, That said superintendents shall assemble within fifteen days after their appointment, at the office of the clerk of the county court, and appoint one of their number chairman.

4. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the county court shall be ex officio clerk of the board of superintendents, and shall record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the proceedings of the board, and such other papers touching the subject of common schools, as the board may direct; and shall safely keep all papers which may be committed to his custody by said board.

5. Be it further enacted, That the school committee shall in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

13. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of school committees to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the master shall have, the payments which may have been made to the counties, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall be added to the net annual income aforesaid in the treasury; and the amount which may have been paid to any county shall be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over.

6. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county, a majority of the justices being present, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a tax in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, which shall not exceed one half of the estimated amount to be received by said county for that year from the literary fund; and the sheriff is hereby required to collect and pay over the same to the chairman of the board of superintendents, on or before the first day of October ensuing; and his bond, given to secure the payment of county taxes, shall contain a condition for the faithful collection and payment of the school taxes to the person authorized to receive the same; and for a breach of said condition by the sheriff, the chairman of the board of superintendents shall have the same remedies against him and his securities as are given to the county trustee for enforcing the payment of ordinary county taxes.

7. Be it further enacted, That the board of superintendents shall have power and they are hereby required, within three months after their appointment, to lay off their counties into school districts, and number the same, of such form and size as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, with power to alter the boundaries of said districts, causing said boundaries and such alterations to be recorded by their clerk, in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

8. Be it further enacted, That the white men of the several districts, who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, on the first Monday after the expiration of one month after the said school districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that said election shall be held at such convenient places in the school districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee, by death, removal, or other cause.

The chairman of the board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more public places in each district, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election; and the board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct such election of the school committee. The said freeholders shall call for the said board, within three days after such election, a certificate under their hands, of the number of votes received by each person; and the said board shall declare the three persons receiving the highest number of votes, the "school committee," as herein provided: Provided, nevertheless, that whenever the districts fail to make an election, the board of superintendents shall appoint the school committee, who shall continue in office until others are chosen at the next annual election.

9. Be it further enacted, That each committee of the several school districts shall be, and is hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "School Committee of District number _____ of the county of _____" as the case may be; and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate for school purposes; of selling and transferring the same; and prosecuting and defending all suits for and against said corporation.

10. Be it further enacted, That whenever suit is brought against any School District, the process shall be by summons; a copy of which shall be left with some one of the committee of said district.

11. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the school committee to designate and purchase, or lease, a suitable site for a school house, as near the central part of each district as may be convenient; to hire, purchase or build a school house of such form and dimensions as they may deem suitable; and to use, for the procuring of a site and school house, such funds as the superintendents may place in their hands for these purposes.

12. Be it further enacted, That the school committee shall in one month after their appointment, report in writing to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number and names of the white children in their districts of five and under twenty-one years of age.

13. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of school committees to contract with a suitable teacher for their respective districts, for such time as the master shall have, the payments which may have been made to the counties, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall be added to the net annual income aforesaid in the treasury; and the amount which may have been paid to any county shall be deducted from the share of said county, and the excess only paid over.

14. Be it further enacted, That any branch of English education may be taught in said schools; and all white children under the age of twenty-one years, shall be permitted to attend the school of their district as scholars, and receive instruction therein.

15. Be it further enacted, That said school committees shall have power to visit the schools from time to time, and generally to perform all such duties as they may deem necessary to the successful operation of said schools.

16. Be it further enacted, That within one month after the school committees shall have reported to the chairman of the board of superintendents, the number of children in their respective districts, the chairman shall call a meeting of said board, who shall determine how many teachers are necessary for each district of their county; and the monies received from the literary fund, and from the county taxes, shall be distributed among the school districts of their county, in the ratio of the number of teachers required.

17. Be it further enacted, That the board of superintendents shall have power and they are hereby authorized, to make such other regulations relating to the schools of their county, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as they may think most conducive to the convenience of the inhabitants of said county, with power to alter the boundaries of said districts, causing said boundaries and such alterations to be recorded by their clerk, in the book in which the record of their proceedings is kept.

18. Be it further enacted, That the school committees shall annually, on or before the first day of October of each and every year, make a report to the board of superintendents, showing the number of children in their respective districts who have received instruction at their schools the preceding year; the length of time the same was kept up; and such other facts in relation to their schools as they may deem expedient.

19. Be it further enacted, That the chairman shall annually, within fifteen days after the expiration of one month after the said school districts shall have been laid off, as herein before directed, shall vote by ballot for three men, to be entitled "The School Committee," who shall hold their appointment for one year, and until others are chosen; and that said election shall be held at such convenient places in the school districts, severally, as the said superintendents may designate; and the three persons having the highest number of votes at such election, shall be declared elected as the "School Committee" of their respective districts; and the superintendents shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in said committee, by death, removal, or other cause.

The chairman of the board of superintendents shall give public notice in writing, at three or more public places in each district, of the election directed to be held as provided in this section, at least ten days before the day of such election;

and the board of superintendents shall appoint two freeholders of the district to conduct such election of the school committee.

20. Be it further enacted, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions which shall appoint the board of superintendents shall have power to require the person who may be appointed chairman of said board, before he enters on the duties of his office, to give bond and security for the faithful application of the funds which may come to his hands, in such penalty as said court may prescribe; and he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent damages for its unlawful detention.

21. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed as to prevent any county which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said act, from drawing from the literary fund a sum equal to the amount of the tax so levied, to be expended in the next election for members of Congress, to give notice at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of common schools; and all persons who may be entitled to vote for a member of the house of commons, shall be entitled to vote in said election; and every voter in favor of the provisions of this act, will deposit his vote with the word "School" upon his ticket; and those opposed to it, will vote "No School" on their tickets. And it shall be the duty of the poll-keepers to count the votes given at such precinct, for "School" or "No School," and to return the same to the sheriff, who shall count together all the votes, and certify the number for "School" and "No School" separately to the Governor, within twenty days after said election, and to the county court of his county next ensuing said election; and any sheriff failing to comply with the requisitions of this act, shall suffer all the pains and penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

22. Be it further enacted, That the county courts of the counties in which a majority of the voters were for "no school," under the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, shall not appoint superintendents, or take any other action on the subject of Common Schools, until a majority of the people of such county shall have voted for the same according to the provisions of the second section of this act.

23. Be it further enacted, That in each of said counties, where a majority of the votes were cast for "no school," such county shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and such county court shall perform the same duties, and be invested with the same powers as in the counties where a majority of the votes were cast for "schools," under the provisions of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid; and any county court in said counties, subsequent to said election, a majority of the justices of said county being present, shall have power, and they are hereby required, to appoint superintendents of common schools agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this act.

24. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, as soon as it shall be ascertained what counties vote against the provisions of this act, shall vest so much of said fund as said counties would have been entitled to receive, under the ratio provided for in the first section of this act, in the stock of any of the banks of this state, or of the United States, or to loan the same to individuals, upon such terms as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to improve the value thereof.

25. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall prepare proper forms, to enable the chairman of the board of superintendents and the school committee men to make the returns required of them by this act; and shall cause the same to be printed and distributed to the counties to which they have voted, or may hereafter vote, for schools; and shall delay the expense incident to the printing and distribution of said forms out of the literary fund.

26. Be it further enacted, That if any superintendent or committee man, appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, such superintendent or committee man having accepted the appointment, or any clerk of the county court, shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name of the state, in any court of record in this state; and such penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over to the chairman of the board of superintendents of the county in which said default may occur, to be applied as the other monies which shall come to his hands from the literary fund, and the county; and it shall be the duty of the county attorney for the state to prosecute him for the recovery of the same.

court in all such cases, for and on behalf of his county.

27. Be it further enacted, That if the chairman of the board of superintendents shall fail or neglect to pay, on demand, any draft which he may by law be bound to pay, he shall be liable to suit before any tribunal having cognizance thereof, in the name of the person in whose favor said draft may be drawn; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, over and besides the amount of said draft, twelve per cent damages for its unlawful detention.

28. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed as to prevent any county which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said act, from drawing from the literary fund a sum equal to the amount of the tax so levied, to be expended in the next election for members of Congress.

29. Be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed as to prevent any county which has levied and collected a tax, agreeably to the provisions of the eighth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight aforesaid, upon complying with the other requisites of said act, from drawing from the literary fund a sum equal to the amount of the tax so levied, to be expended in the next election for members of Congress.

30. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1841.

THE VERSATILITY OF FORTUNE.

The tendency of our Republicans in situations to scatter accumulated wealth, and prevent the perpetuity of a great monied power in the same family, has often been remarked upon. The children of the man who is now at the topmost round of fortune's ladder, may be at the foot, and the beggar of to-day, may be the rich man of to-morrow. We have in our mind two striking examples of this versatility of fortune. We well recollect the appearance of two youths some thirty-five or forty years ago, both of about the same age, but moving in the two extremes of society, but well-reared. The one was a poor, ragged boy, the son of humble parents, his father laboring at a precarious occupation, and the son to all appearance, destined never to rise above the station of his father. The latter was a dashing, gay young fellow, moving in the first circles, his father a wealthy and extensive merchant, and proof, apparently, against the shafts of adversity. The former has earned for himself a fortune, by industry and perseverance, and does business as a merchant on his own capital; while the latter is destitute of every thing, and has become the inmate of an almshouse.

These are by no means solitary cases. Every man who has lived a score or two of years can call to mind similar instances. Indeed we can scarcely name more than one or two of our many opulent merchants who have inherited any considerable portion of their wealth, nearly all of whom have risen from humble life, and by preserving industry, intelligence, and indomitable energy, have been the makers of their own fortunes.

And yet these are the men whom envious demagogues are perpetually suggesting as pureprodigal aristocrats—as though the possession of wealth, acquired by slow and laborious process, and which must inevitably be parcelled out into several portions after the decease of its possessor, were fraught with all the evils of hereditary aristocracies of the old world!

Salem Gazette.

A good one.—An individual residing in _____ county, when under age, contracted a debt, amounting to near sixteen dollars, which he refused to pay. He was sued, and employed an attorney of this place to defend the case. What is your defence, demanded his counsel? Plead my minority, said the client, when I contracted the debt, for I have no other defence. Very well, replied the counsel. They proceeded to the justice court, where the plea was made, and succeeded. The court decided in favor of the young man, and the creditor had to pay all costs. But this is not the best of the joke. A settlement had yet to be made between client and counsel. This was soon brought about by a sum from the client. What do you charge for your services, Con. —? Twenty dollars, sir. Twenty dollars! exclaimed the client, why, I was sued for only sixteen dollars; I had better have paid that. So you had, replied the lawyer, and for not doing so, you shall now look up to me twenty—so out with it, sir, and learn to pay your honest debts in future. The twenty was forked up, and the sufferer will, we hope, profit by his experience.

Milledgeville Journal.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Wise.—The one respondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the scenes between these distinguished gentlemen, in which Mr. Wise gained so much credit, both with the House and with the country:—

Mr. Wise in his speech, a week ago, ridiculed, and indeed in almost all his speeches, does violence to the anti-slavery law, and speaks of it with the utmost contempt. Several times, at the present session, there have been scenes between him and Mr. Adams, which, it was apparent, left an indelible mark behind.

To-day, Mr. Adams fell foul of him in a way, and with a manner for which there is little excuse. He said that Mr. Wise had set himself up for the leader of General Harrison's party—that if he did become the leader, he (M. A.) would never be a supporter of the party—that Mr. Wise's flag was tri-colored flag—black, red, white—the black stripe was alvery—the red was stained with the blood of the abolitionists, and the white was the dirty, pale and odious emblem of Nullification.

Mr. Wise replied in a cool, deliberate, manly and noble manner.

From the National Intelligencer.
THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Though the editors of this paper, having the pleasure of some personal knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentleman upon whom it is proposed to confer the office of Secretary of the Navy under General Harrison, did not need the information which the subjoined communication contains to justify their hearty approbation of the appointment, they are yet much obliged to the respected writer of it for the means which it afford of making Mr. Badger better known to their readers.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON: The question has been frequently asked here, with in the last few days, who is George E. Badger, the gentleman proposed for the office of Secretary of the Navy? He is a native of Newbern, in North Carolina. His father died poor when he was a small boy. He possessed fine talents, and his friends aided him in acquiring an education. He obtained a license to practice the law before he was 21 years old. His vigorous and discriminating intellect immediately gave him a high rank in the community. He was, at an early age, elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, but his limited circumstances compelled him at once to abandon politics, because he was poor, and had a widowed mother and two sisters to support. He devoted himself to the profession of the law, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. The Legislature, when he was yet a very young man, elected him a Judge, and he discharged his duties on the bench with great ability and impartiality, giving entire satisfaction to the profession and the people. A sense of duty to himself, his mother and sisters, required that he should not remain on the bench at a small salary when his splendid talents and extensive acquirements would command the most lucrative practice. He resigned his seat on the bench, and returned to his practice at the bar. Mr. Badger is justly regarded as one of the very ablest lawyers in the United States. He rarely ever speaks longer than one hour on any subject, and in that space of time he will do ample justice to his client, and often demolish a three days' speech of his adversary. When that accomplished scholar and profound jurist, Wm. Gaston, was at the bar, Mr. Badger, though a much younger man, was his formidable rival. If I had a cause in any court in the United States, I would soon employ George E. Badger as my lawyer in America. During the last war, when the British invaded the eastern shore of North Carolina, Governor Hawkins, with a large number of volunteer militia, marched quickly to the defense of the seaboard. In that expedition, George E. Badger, then about 19 years old, volunteered, was appointed by Major General Jones one of his aids, and remained in the public service until the success of our revolution, took water, and sailed from North Carolina.

Mr. Badger was an active and ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency, was, indeed, the leader of the Jackson party of North Carolina, and wrote the address containing their political creed prior to the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency. The same party in North Carolina, generally, nominated him as a gentleman pre-eminently qualified to be Attorney General in President Jackson's Cabinet. So, also, the Whig members of the last legislature of North Carolina (whose active associate he has been for several years) unanimously nominated and recommended Mr. Badger as eminently qualified to make an able Attorney General in President Harrison's Administration.

In the foregoing, it is not designed to represent Mr. Badger as a merdawer. There is no room of thought to which his mind has been directed, in which he has not exhibited the highest and most commanding powers of intellect. If he shall except the appointment tendered him, I have not the slightest doubt, nor need his friends entertain the least misgiving, that he will take the most masterly, commanding, and statesmanlike views of all the interests of the Navy, and as far as one man can do it, elevate it to that position that our rapidly increasing resources, extending commerce, and the present state of the world may require.

While he will bring these large and comprehensive views to the subjects with a rare capacity for business, he can also descend to the most exact precision in the minutest detail. He unites, in short, every qualification for the station he is called to. He is now in the meridian and full vigor of life, and no man living enjoys a purer and more spotless reputation for probity and honor.

A Republic of North Carolina.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The Navy of the United States consists of seven ships of the line, four of which are on the stocks—one rated of 54 guns, twelve frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns each, six of which are on the stocks, and 2 of the second class, rated at 36 guns each—twenty-one sloops of war, of from 10 to 30 guns each—four brigs of 10 guns, and eight schooners of 10, 8 and 6 guns each. In addition to the above, two steam frigates are now building at New York and Philadelphia. The oldest ship in the navy, are frigates Constitution built at Boston, the U. S. Frigate at Philadelphia, and Constitution built at Baltimore, all in the year 1797. The oldest ship of the line is the Franklin, built at Philadelphia in 1815.

The number of Post Captains in the Navy is fifty five, the oldest in rank being James Barron. The number of Masters Commandant is also fifty five; of lieutenants 290, of passed midshipmen 191, of midshipmen 231, of surgeons 91; of passed assistant surgeons 17; of assistant surgeons 51, of pursers 51, of chaplains 18, and of sailing masters 29.

The pay of a senior captain on naval service, is \$8,500 per annum, of do, on leave \$3,500, captain of squadrons \$4,000, do on other duty \$3,500, do, on duty \$2,500. Master Commandant in service \$1,800, lieutenants commanding \$1,800, do on other duty \$1,500, do, on leave \$1,200, surgeons from \$1,000 in \$2,700 according to their term of service, assistant surgeons, from \$850 to 1,200, chaplains do \$1,200, do, on leave \$800, passed midshipmen at sea \$750, do waiting or do \$600, midshipmen at sea \$600, do on other duty \$350, sailing master of a ship of war at sea \$1,100 do on other duty \$1,000, professors of mathematics \$1,200, teachers of naval school \$800.

VALUE OF RAIL ROADS.

The following table, prepared from official sources, will show, in part, the advantages resulting to the state and the community by the increased value given to lands, and the consequent increase of taxes paid into the public treasury, resulting from the establishment of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The counties given below are those through which the road passes, or which are immediately contiguous thereto. The land tax paid into the public treasury from these counties for the years 1835 and 1840, is as follows:

	1835	1840	
Wake	\$957 13	Wake	\$970 25
Franklin	384 83	Franklin	410 34
Grotonville	555 60	Grotonville	769 00
Persson	264 79	Persson	307 35
Warren	522 40	Warren	611 00
Hanover	883 57	Hanover	919 01
Northampton	702 63	Northampton	775 29
	4,181 25		5,812 95
			4,181 25

Difference in amount of taxes paid into the treasury
The state tax being six cents on every hundred dollars value of land, the above amount would show an increase in the value of lands in the foregoing counties of \$105,265 00
In addition to which the increase in the value of property in the city of Raleigh, since the year 1835, is 131,000 00

Making an aggregate increase of \$236,265 00

If such be the results, surely it would be the most short sighted and suicidal policy in the state to permit either of the great lines of rail road now constructed and in successful operation within her borders to fail, for want of a little timely aid, which might be given without incurring any serious risk.

Standard.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

"Truth is strange—stranger than fiction"—Under this heading, the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot find room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form for the benefit of our readers.

Bull. Pat.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighborhood. His stock was small, so were his means, and his stock of customers were still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going "down hill," and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom.

That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affections of the woman of his choice he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union—the father's objection to his pecuniary prospects.

A year elapsed, and lo, what a change! The young grocer was now going uphill with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner, for the young grocer's favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel. At length became nearly sick with losses and aggravations, and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture, Angelica—for that was the daughter's name—convinced to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intercession of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man, how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from older stands.

The young man evaded an answer—but inquired if he had any further objections to his union with Angelica. "None," replied he, "provided you reveal the secret of your success." Then the young man promised, when his happiness was made complete,

the old man commanded his presence on this point. The affair was all arranged and the marriage soon took place. The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them many of the customers of the two stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy as they well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal cake was about to be cut, when the old man called for "THE SECRET."

"Aye, the secret," "the secret," exclaimed fifty others.

"It is very a simple matter says Thomas. 'I ADVVERTISE'!!!

The old gentleman was very old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merely muttered, "Why the dickens didn't I think of that?"

A singular incident occurred during the holidays, on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies who resided in Illinois, came to the city to make purchases. A well dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which one of them got a ten dollar bill changed, receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, on their return home, when a short distance from the Ferry, in the prairie, the same man they had seen in the city rode up and demanded their money. The one who had the money drew it out, and in attempting to hand it to him the wind caught the bills and carried them off to the ground. The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down, the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On their way they heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal, with an elegant saddle, and a pair of saddle-bags, &c. But the man was nowhere in sight. They supposed his horse escaped whilst he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags, a large sum of money was found, and several articles of wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last, no one had appeared to claim the horse or property. The above facts we have from a respectable gentleman of the city, who assures us that, singular as the circumstances may appear, they are strictly correct.

St. Louis Republican.

REMARKS OF MR. GRAHAM.

OR NORTH CAROLINA.

In the U. S. Senate, on asking leave to present a bill directing a survey to ascertain the practicability and probable cost of re-opening the direct communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean.

Mr. GRAHAM said that, with the indulgence of the Senate, he begged leave to make a very brief statement of facts connected with this bill. Casting your eye on the map of North Carolina, you perceive a peninsula, commencing near northeastern extremity and extending southwardly a full degree and a half on the map, and, by the meanders of the coast, at least 150 miles, to Ocracoke inlet.

On the eastern side of this peninsula is the Atlantic ocean, and on the western a tract of waters navigable for sea vessels, and called, as you proceed from north to south, by the names, successively, of Currituck, Albemarle, Croatan, and Pamlico sounds. These waters are all disengaged at Ocracoke, and although the tongue of land separating them from the ocean is at some points reduced to no more than half a mile in width, there is no access to them for vessels except through that inlet. About one hundred miles north of that was formerly Currituck inlet, through which coasting vessels of light burden passed into Currituck sound. But this gradually filled up, and became closed about ten years ago; and it will be remembered by the Senate that, a few weeks since, I introduced a bill to abolish the port of delivery and the office of surveyor of customs at that place, (which had been a sinecure for many years,) and the bill passed this body. At a period still earlier, there was another entrance to these inland waters, called Roanoke inlet, about sixty miles north of Ocracoke, at the eastern extremity of Albemarle sound, through which it communicated directly with the Atlantic, and did not, as now, mingle its waters with those of Pamlico sound on their way to the ocean. Here the vessels of Sir Walter Raleigh's adventurers entered when they planted the first colony on that part of the American continent; and long afterwards it continued to afford an easy and direct passage into the Albemarle and its tributaries.

In process of time, however, a channel has been opened southwardly, through Croatan, from Albemarle to Pamlico sound, there being a considerable declivity in that direction. The whole water of the sound now flows through that channel, and Roanoke inlet is closed by a sand bar half a mile in breadth. Thus an unbroken peninsula is formed for the whole distance already indicated, and the entire trade from the Albemarle and its tributaries is forced to seek the markets of the North, whether most of it is carried, by first taking a Southern course, to Ocracoke, and thence a contrary direction on the ocean so that two

sounds, the one in the sound and the other across, in the same latitude, may be separated but by a few leagues, and yet each would perform a voyage of from 120 to 150 miles to gain the position of the other. Meanwhile, a wind which is favorable to the prosecution of the first half of the voyage is adverse to the remainder. Each vessel is obliged to double Cape Hatteras, the most dangerous promontory on the American coast, to pass through a difficult and often changing channel at Ocracoke, and to encounter the delay and expense of lighthouse. This bill proposes to ascertain whether it be not practicable to avoid those impediments in the navigation and commerce of that region by re-opening Roanoke inlet, and affording direct passage into the Albemarle from the sea.

To form an adequate conception of the extent of that commerce, and the shipping which it employs, it is necessary to glance at the adjacent territory. Albemarle sound stretches westwardly, from the site of the proposed inlet, for 60 miles, and from 20 to 25 feet in depth. Besides several navigable rivers or estuaries flowing into it on the northern and southern sides, it extends to the western end of the Chowan and Roanoke, the latter of which waters a greater extent of fertile, arable soil than any river between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence—a soil whose productions would find their natural and direct route to the markets of the world through Roanoke inlet. True it is, that communications by railroad have been established from the upper Roanoke to Petersburg and Norfolk, in Virginia; but it is a well known fact that transportation for bulky articles is far cheaper by water than on railroad, and that many of the productions of agriculture cannot be sent to market at all by the latter mode which would go by the former. No section of the Atlantic states, of the same dimension, furnishes annually greater supplies of agricultural products for market than the "northern counties" on Albemarle sound. Those on its southern margin and tributaries are, perhaps, equally fruitful, and are likely to have a great increase in their production, by the reclamation of near 100,000 acres of swamp land, now in the course of drainage—a work prosecuted by the state of North Carolina, which has appropriated \$200,000 to objects of this kind. In addition to which and cotton, the common product of the southern states, immense quantities of Indian corn are sent from this section to New York, Providence, and Boston, at the North, to Charleston and Savannah, at the South, and to the West Indies. The exports from agriculture, however, are greatly augmented from the fisheries and forests of the Albemarle country. Besides thousands of barrels of fish, the quantities of slaves, herring, shingles, pine lumber, and the productions of the pine trees, ship timber, and naval stores, exported yearly, are incredible to those who have not had their attention turned particularly to the subject. There are no means of learning the exact value of the aggregate, but it is estimated by those most familiar with that trade to exceed \$3,000,000 per annum, and to furnish employment to more than 100,000 tons of shipping. If such be the value and importance of that trade under its multiplied present disadvantages, what might it not be expected to be if relieved from its embarrassments by the improvements proposed? As a school and nursery for seamen, it eminently deserves the fostering care and friendly consideration of Congress. It is from the commercial that recruits are furnished to the military Navy; and at a time when there seems to be a general disposition to enlarge and strengthen this arm of the national defense, policy as well as humanity requires that they shall be shielded as far as possible from the perils of shipwreck, and encouraged to embark in the merchant service.

Mr. G. said he could not better illustrate the necessity for opening this inlet and its advantages to trade and navigation than by reading a few paragraphs from the report of a distinguished civil engineer, (Major Gwynn,) to which, and to the report by his respected colleague in the other branch of Congress, (Mr. Rayner,) at the last session, he was mainly indebted for the facts already narrated; promising, merely, that "Roanoke Marshes Light-house," mentioned in the report, is situated on the passage between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds. Major Gwynn states that

"The register of Captain Paw, keeper of the Roanoke Marshes Light house, numbers 1,450 vessels passing and repassing during the year ending December 31, 1839, making the shipping about 100,000 tons; the amount assumed by the committee, which, although remaining the same, shows for that season a considerable increase, when we consider the great tonnage withdrawn from this trade by the facilities afforded by the Petersburg and Portsmouth Rail-road—the former of which went into operation in 1833, and the latter in 1838.

"The amount of property and lives lost on the coast immediately adjoining the inlet, for a distance of 15 miles on each side of it, presents a frightful list, and a strong appeal to the protection and humanity of the Government.

"Between the year 1824 and the present period, there have been (as nearly as I could ascertain) 112 vessels wrecked; and, averaging 50 tons each, would make, together with the cargoes, a loss not much short of \$350,000; and these vessels 224 souls have found a watery grave.

"The list, fearful as it is, would be greatly swelled if we had the means of

adding to it the number of vessels wrecked on the remainder of the adjacent coast, and off Cape Hatteras, in consequence of being compelled, by the closing of Roanoke inlet, to encounter the hazard of passing this dangerous promontory.

"Throwing out of view the advantages to the commerce of the country, as a harbor of refuge from storms in time of peace, the opening of this inlet is an object every way worthy of the nation. And, in case of war, there is no point on the whole coast where a harbor would be more useful, and where one is so much needed, not only for the refuge of coasters from the enemy, but, in bad weather, for privateers and the smaller sized armed vessels acting offensively."

Sir, (said Mr. G.) this subject has acquired new importance and interest in North Carolina from a survey, under the authority of the state, made during the last year, by the engineer before referred to, of which this report is the result; and since I gave notice of this bill, I have received from the Governor of the state a copy of the report, and a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature at its recent session, urging the work upon the attention of Congress, which I ask leave also now to introduce. It will be seen, by a perusal of that report, that no doubt is entertained by the engineer of its practicability, and that the Legislature has concurred in that opinion. But as this Government is requested to undertake it, I have presumed that a survey by its own officers would be more satisfactory to Congress, and more likely to ensure their favorable action on the subject, and therefore have brought forward at present only a proposition of survey. If by that is not to be again ascertained—as I doubt not that it will—that the work may be accomplished at a reasonable expense, there can be no hesitation, I apprehend, in commencing it at once.

Mr. G. said, before he sat down, he would remark that this proposition had no connexion with that system of internal improvement which, under too loose a construction of the Constitution, had been formerly undertaken by Congress, but was since happily abandoned. The contemplated work was strictly within the power over commerce which had been delegated to the General Government, and which made it a corresponding duty of that Government to give it all proper facilities, and relieve it from embarrassments such as he had shown to exist in that of the Albemarle, and which had been estimated to be equal to a levy of from 15 to 20 per cent. on all exports. Had North Carolina not become a member of the Union, the opening of this inlet would have been forced upon her by the just demands of her people. Had she now the power to "lay duties" of tonnage, or "imposts" on merchandise, a moderate rate of taxes for twelve months after its completion would defray the entire expense of effecting it.

On motion of Mr. G., the resolutions of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and the report of Major Gwynn, were ordered to be printed, and referred with the bill, to the Committee on Commerce.

SEASONABLE REMARKS.

From the New York Express.

A War with England.—We have no patience—no sort of patience, with a large class of men of long tongues, who are ever wagging them for a war with England. If these tongues of theirs were swords, and there was a chance for an enemy's weapon to cross them, well and good would be their tongue's valor; but such tongues as these, so valorous always astir off from grape-shot, can never be got at in the front rank in time of war. The boisterous brawlers for war are only the heroes of peace.

States. Upon full consideration of that message, the Representatives of the People in both branches of the Legislature have solemnly disavowed the doctrine of the message, by declaring: 1st. That the state is bound for the payment of the bonds issued for the benefit of the Planters' and Union Banks. 2d. That the state will pay them. 3d. That the institution that the state would repudiate her solemn contract, is a runaway upon the justice, honor, and dignity of the People of Mississippi. These resolutions passed the House of Representatives by a majority of twenty-three, and the Senate by a majority of eight votes. *Nat. Intell.*

and being a true Whig in principle, he sits up as his motto—"willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." Wishing success to his undertaking, we shall publish his prospectus in our next.

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.—A new publication under the above title, edited by the Rev. B. R. McAnally, has been commenced at Asheville, in this state, the first number of which has been received at this office. It is neatly printed, and if the number before us be considered a true specimen of the style and spirit in which it will be conducted, we are sure it will be an interesting and useful publication. It is to be published once a month, at fifty cents per annum, each number to contain eight quarto pages. Subscriptions for the work will be received at this office. The prospectus will be found in another column.

"THE RAB" is the title of a sprightly little sheet, published in Raleigh by Messrs. Whitaker & Burfoot; the third number of which was received at this office last week. Terms \$1.50 per annum.

Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, for March, has been received, and like the preceding numbers, is embellished with a beautiful mezzotint engraving on steel, a plate of the Fashions, &c. This Magazine is formed by a junction of Burton's Gentleman's Magazine and the Casket, and will favorably compare with any similar publication with which we are acquainted.

MEETING IN PERSON COUNTY. On Saturday 20th February 1841, a portion of the Whigs of Person county met at the court house in Roxboro, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet delegates from Wake and Orange in convention at Hillsborough, on Friday of Orange Superior Court week, to select a suitable person to run on the whig ticket for Congress.

On motion the meeting was organized by calling Augustin Vanhook, esq. to the chair, and Hugh Woods and Jones Drumright, esq.s, to act as secretaries.

E. G. Read, esq. introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the people of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, have declared their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the general government have been conducted during the present administration, and have, by an overwhelming majority, elected Wm. H. Harrison to reform the abuses and bring back the government to its original simplicity and purity; therefore,

Resolved., That, in our opinion, it is the duty of every good citizen, whether he has entire confidence or not in the principles upon which General Harrison was elected, to give him administration a fair and impartial trial; and if it is conducted upon Republican principles, and tends to the general good, to support it, and if not to condemn it.

Resolved., That, in order to give our Chief Magistrate elect a fair opportunity to act upon the principles and carry out the measures in view of which he was elected, it is, in our opinion, the duty of every good republican to endeavour to elect such men to the next Congress as are known to be of the same opinion, and will act in concert with our Chief Magistrate elect in carrying out the wishes of the people so lately expressed.

Resolved., That with the view of furthering so desirable an object, the chairman appoint twenty delegates, to meet delegates from Wake and Orange in Convention at Hillsborough, on Friday of Orange Superior Court week, to nominate the sub treasury act, which was agreed to by a vote of 34 to 23.

The punishment of death has been abolished by the Legislature of Massachusetts, for all crimes except that of Murder.

Mr. Webster has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, to take effect from and after the 22d inst.

The 3d of March has been fixed upon by both branches of the Legislature of Virginia, as the day on which they will proceed to the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Roane, whose term expires with the present Congress.

The Richmond Whig says that a rumor is afoot that Mr. Clay will be despatched forthwith to London on a special mission to open negotiations for the final adjustment of difficulties. The occurrences at Lockport seem to require immediate action to avert so dirful a calamity as war. With the Whig, we devoutly hope the rumor may prove true.

MILTON CHRONICLE.—We have received the prospectus of a new paper proposed to be established at Milton, Caswell county, under the above title, by Mr. C. N. B. Evans. He makes the doctrine set forth by Jefferson and Madison in '98 and '00 his "text to be."

Mr. Pickens's warlike report has created quite a panic in Wall street. All descriptions of stocks declined, some very much. Indiana six per cent. bonds sold at 60, and Illinois ones at 55. 51s, and finally at 51—a greater fall in prices than has been known for a long time. U. S. Bank closed at 284.

New York, February 17.

I see that an impression prevails to some extent in the South that the New York banks are on the point of suspending specie payment, and we have speculators at home predicting the same event. There is no ground for such apprehensions. The banks are strong, and, with foreign exchanges in our favor, confidence at home, and in the midst of a reviving trade, suspension is the last measure to be thought of. Our banks are not exposed, as were those of Philadelphia, to hostile interference from abroad.

Their liabilities are all here, and if there should be a suspension, it must be brought about by those whose interests would suffer most by such a calamity.

At the adjourned meeting of stockholders in the U. S. Bank last night, a committee was appointed to confer with the directors, and to examine the books and assets of the Bank, and to adopt such measures as may tend to prevent it from being placed in the hands of trustees, and procure such relief from the Legislature as may be extended to the other institutions.

The town's talk to day is an ingenious box in the shape of an extra from Buffalo, containing an account of the destruction of the Falls of Niagara! The Horse-shoe Fall was gone; Goat Island was swept away; the Biddle Tower was engulfed; Table Rock and the spiral staircase had fallen, and the waters of Niagara ran down an inclined plane! The story had may believe this morning. Deep were the regrets that the tremendous catastrophe had forever hushed the thunders of its voice.

A convention of delegates from the wards is to be held at Tammany Hall to make arrangements for Mr. Van Buren's reception on his return to his native state.

In money matters there is no change. Stocks to day are much the same as yesterday. Indiana bonds down to 57. U. S. Bank 27.

New York, Feb. 18.

Mr. Webster's resignation of his seat in the Senate was communicated to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday—The press in the Bay State is almost unanimous in favor of Mr. Choate as his successor.

A resolution is before the Senate of Maine, appropriating a million of dollars for the defence of the state, and another calling on the General Government to expel the British forces from the disputed territory, and relieve the state from the burden of defending her own frontier.

The derangement of the exchanges operates most seriously against any healthy revival of trade. So fluctuating are the rates on the distant South, that the business between New Orleans and Mobile and this city is greatly interrupted.

Holders of bills reluctantly part with them at the current discount. The rate to-day on Philadelphia is 4 discount, on N. Orleans 7 to 8, Cincinnati 9, Mobile 10 to 11.

There is no improvement in the Stock market. U. S. Bank sells at 25, and its bills at 12½ discount, though the amount in circulation here is small.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Feb. 15, 1841.

The news of Gen. Harrison's cabinet appointments reached us on Saturday, and has been the topic of conversation ever since. They give universal satisfaction, or nearly so, notwithstanding Pennsylvania is not represented; but hopes are entertained that one of her distinguished sons may be selected to fill an important post at the Court of St. James.

Resolved., That with the view of furthering so desirable an object, the chairman appoint twenty delegates, to meet delegates from Wake and Orange in Convention at Hillsborough, on Friday of Orange Superior Court week, to nominate the sub treasury act, which was agreed to by a vote of 34 to 23.

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some persons here suggested ought to be made between it and the other banks.

A memorial from the same source was presented in the House, which gave rise to a long discussion on a motion to print it, which was agreed to by a vote of, I believe, 45 to 27.

Georgia Exemption.—The following is a graphic account of the manner in which one of the Georgia Banks resumed Specie Payments, as required by law on the 1st instant:

Macon, Feb. 1, 1841.

Sudden Death.—On Friday last, Dr. Buie, esq. of this county, whilst on a visit of business to town, fell and expired without a moment's protraction, having been in his usual good health, apparently, up to the instant of the fatal summons. He was in the 89th year of his age, and had recently completed what no other man in the country could boast of, probably, the labor of taking the census of this county, for the fifth time! He had performed that duty in 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840.

Fayetteville, Ga.

William Woodbridge (Whig). has been elected Senator of the United States from the state of Michigan, for six years from the 4th day of March next, to succeed Mr. Norvell, whose term will then have expired.

Melancholy Accident.—A few hours after the steamboat Potowmack left Baltimore on Wednesday, and when she was about 35 or 40 miles below that City, Mr. Jesus Schaeffer, the Engineer, bringing engaged in packing the big pump, by some unknown casualty, lost his footing and fell head foremost upon the condenser, striking on the left side of his face, by which the ear was torn off, the jaw bone broken, and that side of the skull fractured. The fireman who was assisting him states that his back was turned at the moment he fell; but, hearing the concussion from the fall, he turned round and saw him lying on the condenser below. He called and asked if he was hurt; but receiving no answer he immediately went down himself, and found him breathing his last. Capt. Holmes immediately put back to Baltimore, with the humane purpose of delivering the deceased to his friends, which was the cause of his detention beyond the usual hour of his arrival yesterday. The deceased was only in his 22d year, and had been but recently married. He bore an excellent character.

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Nor. Herald.

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In Griffin v. Pleasant, et al. in Equity, from Caswell dismissing the bill.

In Smithwick v. Biggs, from Martin; affirming the judgment below.

In Britain v. McKay, from Marion; affirming the judgment below.

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From the Western Gazette Temperance Advocate.

Among the various causes which in this country lead men to intemperance—ignorance and idleness, in our opinion, stand most prominent. Men, in general, do not drink from a love of the taste of spirit, but from the love of its effects—a love of its stimulating qualities, and who in health need feel the want of stimuli, but the idle and empty headed? The man, who as Dr. Young expresses it,

converses his hours

"By vigorous effort and an honest aim," needs no stimulus beyond that given by his attention to his duties—his doors never hang heavily, time never drags with him, simply because he is engaged, honestly and usefully engaged. And how rarely do we see a truly industrious man drinking!

It is he who is idle—unemployed—uninterested, and feels that he has nothing to live for, that seeks that peculiar glow of feeling produced by artificial stimulus; hence among the surest remedies for intemperance, or at least among the most effectual preventives, is to teach the people to be industrious. To follow steadily some useful occupation, and devote their leisure hours to reading and other means of mental improvement. Children who are suffered to grow up in idleness, are almost sure to become dissipated. It is a natural consequence, and parents who are so foolish as to think their sons too good to be usefully employed, must expect to see them in the end, a dishonor to their family, and a disgrace to themselves.

Every man should supply himself and family with books and papers. The latter of which, above all things else, perhaps, is most likely to beget a taste for reading, and a thirst for knowledge. To these his winter evenings and other leisure hours should be devoted, and he will soon find a solid pleasure as well as profit derived from this course, that will do away his disposition to idle away his time at the grocery or gaming table. A country like ours, where so much depends upon the people, reading should be universal, and those whose parents, neglected to learn them in youth, should now learn of them—lives.

It is a foolish notion that a man cannot learn to read after he is twenty or thirty years old. We are personally acquainted with one at this time, who commenced at his alphabet, and learned to read well after he was seventy years old; and we have seen the old man poring over his book, almost without intermission, from morning until night, and blessing his God for the privilege of reading! There is now a senator in the Legislature of Kentucky, who as a statesman and lawyer, commands universal respect, and who made his mark when signing his marriage bond! A short time since he in a speech before the Senate, remarked, that his son, who was then acting as a member of the other branch of the Legislature, "was a stout boy, when I learned to write."

Few men know what they can do until they try, and it is a want of effort that keeps many a man from performing deeds enabling to his own character, and lastingly beneficial to his fellow man. If a man sits down determined not to try to accomplish any thing for his own, or the good of others, he will be sure to succeed in making himself blank; but it will be the time that is now spent in whining over supposed inability, and perhaps real disadvantages, were spent in vigorous effort, much would be done for the benefit of others as well as for the individual concerned.

We hold it to be undeniable, that in a country like ours, for a man to neglect to inform himself and family in reference to their relations, obligations, duties and responsibilities to society, is treacherous to his country, and utterly unworthy of the high trust he has committed to him. There is no excuse, books are cheap—periodicals are cheap—schools are or might easily be made numerous; and tuition cheap, and the money spent in this State for whisky and tobacco, or lost by idleness, would be more than sufficient to educate every child in it. But we must stop, as we are about to write a chapter, where we intended only a paragraph.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.

A curious table is to be among the proceedings of the British and Foreign School Society. It contains the result of the registry of marriages in different cities and chief towns of England and Wales. By law every marriage must be duly registered, and every register of marriage is to be signed by the parties married; and those who are unable, or who write imperfectly, make their marks. The general result is, that in fifteen English counties, and in North and South Wales, more than forty per centum of the men were unable to write their names; and in nineteen English counties, in the West Ridings of Yorkshire, in and Wales, more

than half the women were similarly deficient; and that in the whole of England and Wales, out of 121,083 couples married, there were 40,587 men and 59,939 women who could not write.

It is to be observed, that the education of the men in this respect appears to be superior to that of the women, the proportions per cent, of those who were deficient being respectively 33 and 49 for the whole kingdom, and a superiority being maintained by the men throughout every country.

A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of maintaining them all. "But you have sons big enough to earn something, and help you on," said a friend. "The difficulty is, they are TOO BIG to work," was the answer.

Exactly! there are too many such "big boys," all through the country. They carry a high head for a while, and are soon as scarce as cents in their pockets, as of sense in their heads, then to keep out of jail, they are found in the Court-house with a slick bat—a well brushed coat—a glittering breast pin, and splendid cane, to take the oath of insolvency.

Temperance Advocate.

HILLSBOROUGH
FEINALE ACADEMY.
Tuition of this institution take place in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructors. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Friday, the 23d of January. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be ready for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The mode of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practical, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

First Class,	\$17 00
Second Class,	15 00
Third Class,	15 00
Fourth Class,	12 50
French, by a native,	15 00
Latin,	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Needle-work on Canvas,	5 00
Do. on Muslin,	2 00

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, SR.
W. C. CAIN.
HUGH WADDELL.
STEPHEN MOORE.
NATHAN HOOKER.
F. H. MANGUM.

REMARKS.—Rev. Wm. V. Green, Professor at the University, Rev. Samuel J. Johnson, of Edenton.

January 8 55-6w

AMERICAN FARMER.

A PROPOSITION.

The publisher of the "AMERICAN FARMER" is thankful for the steady increase to his subscription list, and being aware that many gentlemen who take a lively interest in the cause of agriculture, whose influence in their respective neighborhoods, when they may choose to exert it, can always accomplish much good, and who may be inclined to take an active part in behalf of our paper by the proposition now made, which no pecuniary consideration could produce, takes leave to make the following offer.—And before doing so, he would relate an incident which has induced him to the measure.—A gentleman in Mississippi, wishing to stir up his neighbors in that State, to the consideration of the importance of a change in the management of their estates, wrote us of his intention to obtain a number of subscribers to our journal.—The manner of the offer, unexpected and unsolicited as it was on our part, induced us to make him the offer of a fine full breed young Berkshire boar, as a small token of our gratitude for his kindness.—He has since set himself to work, and the day after receiving our letter, obtained a number of subscribers, whose names have been forwarded to us. Believing that many other gentlemen would be willing to make a little sacrifice of their ease to do a good action for their neighbors, for us, and for the gratification of possessing an animal which would probably claim more attention obtained under such circumstances as is purchased with money, we propose to all such, that

Any one obtaining 20 subscribers for the American Farmer, and remitting the money therfor, (\$50) for one year, (or becoming responsible for the same,) shall receive for his trouble a handsome full-bred Berkshire, 8 to 10 weeks old, or a pair of Tercerons, (a cross of the Berkshire or the China,) caged and furnished with food, if necessary, to any part of the United States.

Or, for the same number, and on the same terms, shall receive a agricultural implement fruit or ornamental trees, shrubs, seeds, or books, to be found in catalogues which will be forwarded to the subscriber at a distance in a few days, to the value of \$12 50.

Also, any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting \$10 therfor, shall receive volume 1 or 2 of the new series of the American Farmer, neatly bound in boards if required, or forwarded in sheets, to any part of the United States.

For 10 subscribers and \$20, vols 1 & 2 do. do. For 20 do. and \$40, vols 1 and 2 American Farmer, and 3, 4 & 5 Farmer and Gardner, all bound, if desired.

Consequently we are that the more extensive the circulation of agricultural works, the greater benefit must inevitably accrue to the country, we hope that the above liberal offers will induce many others to follow the laudable example of our Mississippi friend, and thus be the means of doing good to their neighbors, their country, themselves, and their humble servant,

SAMUEL SANDS.

Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore Md.

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Goods! Goods! Goods!
NEW AND CHEAP!!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

suitable for the season,

which they now offer for sale, on their usual

accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, 22

Red, 22

Blue, 22

Yellow, 22

Green, 22

CLOTHES.

Drapery, 22

Mixed, 22

Black, 22

Red, 22

Blue, 22

Yellow, 22

Green, 22

CASSIMERES,

Fashionable,

SATINETES, assorted colors and qua-

ties.

Silk, and

VESTINGS.

Fashionable Winter,

French,

German, and

MERINOES.

English,

Plain,

Figured,

MOUSELINS DE

Lane.

Black & Lead,

Plaid, Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, and

plain and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flan-

nelles, Blankets, plain Linsey, brown and

bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's

Cap, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,

Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14 55-4w

Dissolution.

THE copartnership of WM. H. BROWN &

CO. in the Shoe Business, was dissolved

on the 25th day of October last, by its own li-

culation. The books and accounts are placed

in the hands of John U. Kirkland, who is au-

thorized to collect the debts and close the busi-

ness.

JNO. U. KIRKLAND,

WM. H. BROWN.

January 14 55-4w

Boot and Shoe Store

AND MANUFACTORY.

A large and handsome assortment of

Northern Boots & Shoes;

and intends keeping a supply of these articles

constantly on hand. His assortment consists

principally of the following article:

Gentlemen's fine Boots, first quality.

Do. second do.

Do. third do.

Boys' Boots, of various qualities.

Men's Shoes, do.

Men's Pumps, do.

Leather Over-shoes, do.

India Rubber, do.

Stout Brogans, for Men and Boys.

Boys' fine Shoes, of various qualities.

Ladies' Quilted Boots, a new and super-

ior article.

Do. fine Slippers, turnrounds.

Do. springs.

Do. thick soled.

Do. thin soled.

Do. thick soled.

Do. Morocco Jefferson-ies.

Do. Seal-skin do.

Do. Leather do.

Misses' Morocco do.

Do. do. Slippers, thick soled.

Do. do. thin soled.

Ladies' India Rubber Over-shoes.

Children's Shoes, of various qualities

and colors, &c. &c.

It is deemed unnecessary to enumerate all the various kinds and qualities in the assort-

ment. The assortment is complete, and having been pretty well all selected by the sub-

scriber, are believed to be as will do good

service. So those who wish to purchase good

Boots and Shoes, or cheap Boots and Shoes,

or Boots and Shoes of any kind, are requested

to call on the subscriber.

WM. H. BROWN.

January 13 55-5w

NEW AND CHEAP

GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform

the public, that they have just received

from New York,

A handsome assortment of

GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this

market, which they purpose to sell for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.